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## COMMUNIST CHINA

### BROADCASTING ADMINISTRATION BUREAU

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December 1960

~~TOP SECRET~~

CHINESE COMMUNIST  
BROADCASTING ADMINISTRATION BUREAU

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BROADCASTING ADMINISTRATION BUREAU

PREFACE

Much has been written concerning the Chinese Communist propaganda machine and the influence which the product of this machine is exerting on the nations of Asia and the underdeveloped countries, including the newly independent areas of Africa. One of the most active, expanding and effective components of this propaganda effort is Radio Peking, beaming newscasts and other programs throughout the world in at least 19 foreign languages and 5 Chinese dialects for a total of 511 voice program hours weekly in September 1960, and more than 1280 hours of non-voice press transmissions per week.

Behind this vast broadcasting program is a large, efficient Communist Party and governmental organization about which little has been made public.

If there is to be an understanding of the Chinese Communist Propaganda program in the broadcasting and news transmission field, it is necessary to know the facts concerning its historical development,

the government and party organs which implement it, the components of the broadcasting organization, their functional responsibilities, and the key personnel who direct it.

The purpose of this study is to bring together what is known of the background, as well as of the functional and operational structure of this organization. Little is known of the technical aspects of this operation because of restrictions which have prevented inspection of the broadcasting equipment and facilities by qualified non-Communist Western technicians.

I      STATUS IN PARTY AND GOVERNMENT

One of the nine permanent departments under the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee is the Propaganda Department, which supervises and directs all propaganda activities of the Party and controls the propaganda organs found under the Chinese People's Government and among the many mass organizations in Communist China. It directs the domestic and foreign propaganda system, and propaganda departments, sections and specialists are found in all party organs and committees down to the lowest level. The Propaganda Department is staffed by dedicated and experienced Party propagandists. Specialists in this field are among the members of the Party Secretariat. Little is known of the structure of the Propaganda Department's organization at the Peking level other than the names of the Director, his deputies and the heads of several departments. Although not identified as to its title or personnel, it is believed that there is a section under the Propaganda Department responsible for direction of the use of broadcasting facilities for dissemination of propaganda domestically and to foreign audiences.

One of the six staff offices of the State Council of the Chinese People's Government is that for Culture and Education. There are several Ministries and special agencies under the cognizance of this Staff Office, including the Ministry of Culture, and New China News

Agency, and the Broadcasting Administration Bureau, each of which has its particular role in carrying out the Party propaganda program under the administration of the State Council.

The masses on the China mainland are organized into people's organizations, front organizations and psuedo-political parties, all under the control and guidance of the United Front Work Department of the CCP Central Committee. Each of these has its propaganda department and is used for propaganda purposes by the Party, working through the Central Committee's Propaganda Department.

Although formally a special agency of the Chinese People's Government, the Broadcasting Administration Bureau (BAB) is, for all practical purposes, one of the tools of the Party's Propaganda Department, and is controlled through a Party Committee responsible for execution of Party policy in all the activities in which the BAB engages. Through its control of the BAB, the Party controls the Central People's Broadcasting Station (Radio Peking), all broadcasts in and from Communist China, jamming of some foreign broadcasts beamed to the China mainland, and expansion and administration of the wired broadcasting network. In addition, the monitoring of foreign broadcasts by a division of the BAB, along with the news and other data acquired by the New China News Agency foreign bureaus, offices and



correspondents, provide the Chinese Communist regime with current information on international events.

## II HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

The exact date when the Chinese Communists began using morse code radio communications for transmittal for inter-party communications, military information and for the transmission of news for use in the Communist press is not known, but it certainly was no later than 1929 when the first Chinese Soviet regime was founded in Kiangsi. Neither land line communications nor radio communications were well developed at the time in the interior of China, yet the Chinese Communists were able to obtain the relatively simple equipment necessary for the radio transmission and reception of morse code messages. It also appears likely that these facilities were maintained and operated by military communications units under Party control, and used jointly by the military, the Party, and the Red China News Agency.

Over the period of their development until the end of the Long March at Yen-an in 1935, these communications services were undoubtedly expanded and used to channel Party directives, as well as news, to the scattered Party organs and military units and the border areas. A formal section to control this activity was probably established at this

time under the Party's Propaganda Department, but data are not available to confirm this.

Although the Chinese Communists proclaim 5 September 1945 as the founding date of their broadcasting enterprise, this was probably the date on which they began their voice broadcasting on a large scale. Prior to that date, the broadcasting was largely in morse English and numerical code. On 15 August 1944, the New China News Agency began an experimental broadcast of news in English morse code from its station at Yen-an beamed to San Francisco, using one kilowatt of power. Each of these twice-daily broadcasts identified the station as the "voice of Communist China" and stated "There is no copyright; republication is free".

The following brief paraphrased summary of the first 10 years of Communist China's voice broadcasting enterprise is taken from an article in the September 1955 issue of the Kuang-po- Ai-hao-che:

The New China Broadcasting Station began operations in Yen-an on 5 September 1945. With only 300 watts of power, it broadcast 2 hours a day, increasing this to 2 1/2 hours a day by 1946; and to 3 hours daily in 1947; adding news coverage and a program in English. Its broadcasting mission was stated to be "to publicize policy of the

Chinese Communist Party, to report to the people on world and domestic developments, to introduce life in the liberated areas, and to struggle for the victory of the national revolution." Between 1945 and March 1947, when Chinese Nationalist forces drove the Communists from their Yen-an base, five other broadcasting stations had been established in Communist-held areas. Driven from Yen-an, the central New China Broadcasting Station became the North Shensi New China Broadcasting Station, where it remained until it was moved to Peking in March 1949 after that city had fallen to the Communists and headquarters of the Party and military were transferred there. By the end of 1948, the Chinese Communists claimed to have 15 broadcasting stations in addition to the one in North Shensi. As the Chinese Communists swept from province to province in conquest of the mainland, the radio stations in the cities occupied all fell under the control of the CCP,

both those controlled by the Nationalist government and those which were privately owned.

On 1 October 1949, date of the formal establishment of the Chinese People's Republic, the central station in Peking was renamed the Central People's Broadcasting Station, described as "domestically speaking, an important tool in conducting political and cultural education among the people; internationally speaking, a weapon to make our peaceful foreign policy understood to other countries... serving the nation's socialistic construction and world peace".

The New China Broadcasting Station up to 1949 had been under the direct control and guidance of the Central Committee's Propaganda Department. With the formalization of the government in October 1949, the newly-named Central People's Broadcasting Station and all the other stations taken over in the regions, provinces and municipalities were brought together under the administrative control of the Broadcasting Bureau, a part of the News Administration of the Government Administration Council. Other organs also under the News Administration from 1949 until the administration was dissolved in August 1952, were the New China News Agency, the International News Bureau, the News Photographs Bureau, and the Peking School of Journalism. CH'IAO Kuan-hua was director of the International News Bureau, with LIU Tsun-ch'i as his deputy. CH'IAO is one of

the party's ablest international propaganda specialists, headed the NCNA Hong Kong bureau from 1946 to 1948, was editor of People's China, since 1949 has held important posts in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and is currently an assistant to the Foreign Minister. CH'IAO's wife, KUNG P'eng, is director of the Information (Intelligence) Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which handles matters concerning foreign news representatives in Communist China.

### III BROADCASTING FACILITIES

The facilities of the Broadcasting Administration Bureau in Peking can be roughly broken down into:

a- The domestic broadcasting stations (the home, minorities and Taiwan Services of the Central People's Broadcasting Station);

b- The international broadcasting stations (the Central People's Broadcasting Station services in Chinese dialects and Radio Peking in foreign languages);

c- The Chinese News Broadcasting Station (the China Press Agency service in voice at dictation speed interspersed with music and directed to Overseas Chinese and the Chinese vernacular press, largely in Southeast Asia);

d- The television stations;

e- Those employed in the monitoring of foreign newscasts, particularly programs from non-Communist nations.

In January 1949 the Communists occupied Peking and took over the North China Broadcasting Station in that city. By March, the party had begun to use this facility and in October 1949 established this as the Central People's Broadcasting Station. There were 32 privately-owned broadcasting stations in China in 1950. Of these 22 were in

Shanghai, which by 1953 had been consolidated into 3 State-owned stations. By January 1954, the offices and studios of the Peking station, as well as the offices of the Broadcasting Administration Bureau, were moved to newly constructed buildings at Fuhsingmen in the western sector of Peking on the bank of the Huihung River. An 11-story building with 30 studios was reported to be under construction there in April 1958, having 170,000 meters of floor space.

An interview with two of Japan's leading radio-television experts who visited the USSR and Communist China in 1960 (published in Asahi of 1 September 1960) quotes them as stating that the BAB, the Central People's Broadcasting Station (which controls all domestic radio broadcasts), the Peking Broadcasting Station (which is in charge of overseas broadcasts), and the Peking Television Station, are all located in a 10-story building completed toward the end of 1958. There is a television antenna 150-meters tall atop this building. Including those used for overseas broadcasts, there are 24 radio studios in this new building. These Japanese visitors were told that the building was constructed under the guidance of Soviet experts, and they stated it was better than any they saw in the USSR in terms of appearance and equipment, surpassing even the new television station to be completed in Leningrad in December 1960.



Development of the radio broadcasting and television network, of the relay stations, the rebroadcasting posts, and the listening post program is provided for in the Party/Government 5-year plan, which also include provisions for the production and acquisition of the transmission and receiving equipment necessary to carry out these plans.

The BAB operates the Peking Central People's Broadcasting Station and directs the regional, provincial and other stations throughout the China mainland, as well as the network of rebroadcasting and receiving posts. Being a state-owned enterprise, all those working for the BAB are employees of the government.

By 1955 there was a total of 54 voice broadcasting stations in addition to the Peking Central Station, with programs totaling over 580 hours a day, and about 5,000 rebroadcasting posts in medium and small cities, mines, industrial installations, villages, and cooperatives. In addition to relaying programs originating from the Peking central station, the 54 stations originated many programs of their own, and five of these stations were in areas populated by ethnic minorities and originated programs in the languages native to such areas.

On 16 December 1959 Radio Peking broadcast a news item to Vietnam from which the following excerpts are quoted: "The country (Communist China) now has a complete radio industry of its own,

capable of producing receiving and transmitting equipment for medium and short wave use as well as for high power transmission. The Peking television broadcasting station--China's first--began its casts officially in 1958. Its entire equipment had been produced locally in China. The transmission power of the various broadcasting stations throughout China is 4.8 times higher than during the 12 years from 1928 to 1947 under the KMT sway. Not only have we highpower transmission equipment but also a wide receiving system throughout our country. In the national program for agricultural development it was stipulated that the broadcasting system in rural areas should be expanded. By the first six months of this year (1959), over 7,000 relay stations and some tens of thousands of receiving posts had been set up throughout the country, with people's communes acquiring more than 4,000,000 pieces of receiving equipment. There are receivers in the huge rural areas, in villages situated some thousands of meters above sea level, in Mongolian huts in live-stock breeding areas, and on fishing boats.... Broadcasting has become an instrument to strengthen relations between the party and government and the masses of the working people.... Every year our station receives tens of thousands of ardent letters from listeners throughout the world.."

Communist China has leaned heavily upon technicians assigned by and equipment purchased from the USSR, Czechoslovakia and

East Germany in the construction of technical facilities. While the radio and television industry in Communist China is years behind other technically advanced countries in the production of radio transmission and receiving equipment, a strenuous and apparently successful effort is being made under the series of 5-year plans to produce recorders, transformers, microphones, receivers, and other radio instruments and equipment.

IV DOMESTIC BROADCASTING SERVICES

There are several types of domestic broadcast services broken down as follows:

- a-The home services, broadcast nationwide from Peking on short-wave and medium-wave.
- b-Peking broadcasts in appropriate dialects to minority nationalities on short-wave, relayed by regional and local stations in the areas where these minorities reside.
- c-Broadcasts from Radio Peking to Taiwan on short-wave, relayed by coastal medium-wave stations.
- d-Broadcasts originated at the regional and local stations throughout the China mainland.
- e-Programs picked up from broadcasts by relay stations and transmitted to the thousands of receiving posts over an extensive wired rediffusion network.
- f-Television programs over 18 stations serving major populated areas.

Three home (nationwide domestic) broadcasts originate from Radio Peking. These broadcasts are in Mandarin and parts of these services are relayed or rebroadcast by regional and municipal stations throughout Communist China. Home broadcasts were initiated prior to 1944.

The regional and municipal broadcast stations also originate some programs of their own, the program material being subject to the control of the party-supervised editorial committees of each of these stations. There are three services broadcast by the Central People's Broadcasting Station in Peking intended to reach only the local audience in Peking and its environs. There are six such local broadcasts originating with the station in Shanghai, serving that city and its surrounding area. Regional broadcasts began after the Chinese Communist takeover in 1949.

Radio Peking originates broadcasts to minority nationalities on short-wave in Chuang, Korean, Mongolian, Tibetan, and Uighur. These programs are picked up by stations in the appropriate areas and either rebroadcast or rediffused over the wired network. Programs in Tibetan and Mongolian began in 1950; in Korean and Uighur in 1956; and in Chuang in 1957.

In February 1950 special programs of 3 1/2 hours a week for Taiwan began as a part of the East China Regional Service out of Shanghai. By September 1950 it had increased to 12 1/4 hours weekly of local programs and 7 hours of relayed programs from Peking. These are considered as domestic broadcasts in line with the Chinese Communist contention that Taiwan is but a part of China "not yet liberated".

The service direct from Peking to Taiwan began in August 1954 and had increased to nearly 119 hours weekly by August 1960. With the Chinese Communist attack on the offshore islands, the Chinese People's Army Fukien Front Broadcasting Station began operations in September 1958, and as of August 1960 its weekly output directed to Quemoy totaled about 46 hours of local programs and 13 1/2 hours of Peking relays.

#### A-WIRED BROADCASTING

When the Chinese Communists came to power in 1949 there was no radio-diffusion network similar to that in the USSR. This broadcasting or rediffusion system, picking up programs originating from the Central People's Broadcasting Station, from the regional and provincial stations, and from the many relay stations, was said by the mainland press to have numbered 1,591 wired broadcasting stations tied in with 590,000 loudspeakers scattered throughout Communist China in communes, industrial plants, mines, railroad stations and trains, schools, and other locations where they reach large audiences. No valid figures are available as to the number of radio receiving sets privately owned in Communist China, but the network of listening posts, bringing the Party propaganda line and directives, as well as the tailored domestic and foreign news directed to captive audiences, largely obviates the necessity for individual ownership of receivers.

By September 1955 the BAB claimed to have a network of some 20,000 receiving posts with units of the armed forces, and 10,000 receiving posts in rural districts. Domestic broadcasts from the Peking central facility were said to have increased from 7 1/2 hours of programs daily in 1949 to 19 hours a day in 1955, of which 30% were of a political nature.

The two Japanese radio-television executives who visited Communist China in 1960 were quoted in the Tokyo press as stating they were told that there are 138 radio broadcasting stations through the China mainland, and that six million receiving sets are in use, half of them ordinary receivers, the other half closed-circuit (wired) ones.

Major attention in production of radio receivers seems to have been on the very cheap models copied from Japanese and other foreign equipment, and the distribution of their receivers among the Chinese residing overseas as well as among the peoples of Southeast Asia to enable them to listen in on the extensive and expanding short-wave voice broadcasts beamed over the Chinese Communist international circuits. There is now no radio license fee in Communist China and, since the only registration of receivers is by the Public Security Bureaus, no accurate estimate of the number of sets now in private hands is possible. One source reported that there were about 2,000,000 receivers in the entire nation in 1948, that the number may have

increased to more than 4,000,000 by the end of 1957, and that most of them were old pre-war Japanese sets or imported from the Soviet bloc nations, although their production in mainland plants has notably increased.

A report on world radio communications issued by UNESCO in 1956 estimated that there were then 60 large radio stations in Communist China, 165 low-powered transmitters in operation, and the number of receiving sets was estimated at 1,500,000. Another report stated that as of the end of 1956 there were 63 major broadcasting facilities on the China mainland. Still another report stated that at the end of 1957 there were 60 large broadcasting stations and in this report it was estimated that there were 1,500,000 radio receivers and 1,300,000 wired speakers. It is believed that the number of broadcasting stations decreased from 71 (with 176 transmitters) in November 1952 to 59 in 1954. A broadcast over the Fukien provincial station in February 1960 stated that the wired broadcasting system in one county alone in Fukien Province was reaching an estimated 600,000 cadres, workers, peasants and People's Liberation Army personnel with its program of lectures on "MAO Tse-tung's thinking."

A survey made by the Journal of the Federation of Japan Electrical Communication Industrial Associations in September 1956 said that the Communist Chinese regime planned to have 2,173 broadcasting



stations and 1,346,322 speakers throughout the country by the end of 1956, with 43,633 receiving centers, 25,205 of these in producer's cooperatives.

The National Conference on Rural Postal and Telephone Services held in Peking in December 1955, adopted a 7- to 12-year program to extend wire-line broadcasting facilities to all rural areas, envisioning 500,000 speakers by the end of 1956, and 6,700,000 speakers by 1962 in rural areas distributing propaganda from 5,600 central stations.

A publication of the State Statistical Bureau was issued in Peking in September 1959, titled The Great 10 Years -- Statistics on Economic and Cultural Achievements of the People's Republic of China in which it was said "In 1958, there were more than 6,700 wired broadcasting stations, compared with 327 in 1952, a 20-fold increase. Among them, rural commune broadcasting stations comprised more than 5,000 and a rural broadcasting network was basically established."

An article by Sripati Chandrasekhar, Indian social scientist, upon his return from a trip to Communist China in February 1959 contained the following comments:

"Another thing that no one can escape is the ubiquitous wired radio loudspeaker. The radio blares away at you in the bus, in the train, in the trolley, in sleepers and dining cars, on street corners, in villages,

town and cities -- just about everywhere.

"And what does this radio pour out day and night? It is the most important medium for approved news -- news of the nation's progress, industrial output, how to make a smelter, how to defeat the American imperialists, how to be a good Communist, how to be neat, how to denounce the rightists and a thousand other things, interspersed with Chinese opera and marching songs.

"The reason behind the loudspeaker is really a simple one. In a far-flung nation of 650,000,000, where literacy is not widespread and where, consequently, the printed word is relatively ineffective, the only way to reach the citizen is via the radio in the relaying loudspeaker that cannot be controlled and cannot even be turned off."

#### B-TELEVISION

Two qualified radio television observers who visited Communist China early in 1960 reported that television was formally inaugurated

in Peking in September 1958, after experimental testing beginning the previous April. The Peking Television Station is located in the same building with the central broadcasting facilities and Radio Peking. The television station has three studios, one of 600, another of 150 and the third of 30 square meters; six cameras and two relay cars. Some are Soviet-made and others are produced in Communist China. The station also has a hall that can seat 1,200 persons. Soviet technicians assisted in building the station. These observers were told that the Peking Television Station had video output power of 2.5 kilowatts and audio output power of 5 kilowatts. There are 18 television stations on the mainland including those in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Canton, Wuhan, Nanking, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Anshan, and Tsingtao, some of them relay stations. Because of the limited microwave transmission system, films are used in most cases for network broadcasts.

A technician who had worked in Communist China as an advisor reported that a system of 20 to 30 microwave links, each with a capacity of 240 to 300 channels and operated on a frequency of 4,000 megacycles, had been built there by the end of 1959.

The Peking Television Station broadcasts 3 hours daily from 6:30 to 10 p. m., plus 3 hours from 9 a. m. to noon on Sundays. Programs consist of newsreels, educational programs stressing public morality, descriptions of drama, singing, music, and many newscasts. Half of the 20,000 television receiving sets are in and around Peking. Produced in

Tientsin, a 17-inch set costs about 75,000 yen. There are few privately owned sets, most of them being in communes and other organizations or central points.

V INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING SERVICES

Although there were possibly some broadcasts beamed to foreign listeners prior to 1949, the service did not develop into one of importance until after the Chinese Communists acquired the facilities of Radio Peking in 1949.

Using high-powered transmitters, Radio Peking's international voice broadcast services as of September 1960 included programs totaling more than 510 hours per week, which is a larger volume than any other international broadcasting service except for Radio Moscow, the British Broadcasting Corporation, and the Voice of America.

The international services use 19 short-wave transmitters, several of which have 120 kilowatts of power. The first of the more powerful transmitters came into operation in January 1956. One short-wave transmitter is shared with the domestic voice broadcast services. Three medium-wave transmitters are also used by the international voice services. Two new powerful medium-wave transmitters were completed in South China in 1960.

The following tabulation indicates the rapid growth of Communist China's international voice broadcasting service, which includes news and propaganda broadcasts, music and other programs:

| <u>Period</u>         | <u>Program hours per week</u>             |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1949                  | 31 hours (Chinese Communist claim)        |
| End of 1950           | 49 hours                                  |
| End of 1955           | 78 hours, 45 minutes                      |
| End of 1956           | 155 hours, 45 minutes                     |
| End of 1959           | 353 hours, 30 minutes                     |
| End of September 1960 | 511 hours (an increase of 940% over 1950) |

Most of the news programs on these voice broadcasts are taken from the New China News Agency file, propaganda items are sometimes prepared by the Party organs or picked up from editorials published in the Party-controlled press, while other items originate from government offices such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

International voice broadcasts are presently made in at least 19 foreign languages, in addition to five Chinese dialects: Mandarin, Cantonese, Amoy, Hakka and Chaochow (Taishan was formerly used in some broadcasts to North America but was discontinued). The most commonly used foreign language in September 1960 was English (112 hours a week), followed by Japanese (31 1/2 hours a week), and Spanish (28 hours weekly). Other languages used are: French, Arabic, Thai, Indonesian, Vietnamese, Korean, Laotian, Burmese, Cambodian, Malay, Hindi, Persian, Turkish, German, Portuguese, and Italian.

Programs in Arabic to North Africa and the Middle East have increased significantly since they began in November 1957. Those in Spanish to South and Central America have more than tripled in volume since they were begun in December 1957. Radio Peking began a schedule of seven hours of Portuguese language broadcasts directed to the Portuguese colonies in Africa in October 1960.

In May 1955 programs beamed from Radio Peking or via relay stations directed to communities of Chinese residing overseas totaled 11 1/2 hours daily in five Chinese dialects.

Radio Peking voice broadcasts seem to be received adequately in all target areas. Communist China is not a member of the International Telecommunications Union, and therefore is not bound by agreement between members of the body regulating use of short-wave broadcast frequencies.

Generally speaking, announcers and translators presenting the foreign language broadcasts are capable, and have good accent and diction. Most appear to be Chinese who were either born or educated in the countries whose languages they use. However, foreigners recruited from or by the Communist Parties in their home countries have gone to Peking to work in the sections which prepare and present programs in their native languages.

A commonly used device in the Chinese Communist propaganda program is to beam back to their native countries, in the native language, broadcasts participated in by foreigners visiting the mainland either as individuals or as members of delegations. Similarly, Chinese returning to Peking from visits abroad, particularly outside the Communist orbit, are used to exploit their trip with speeches beamed back to the countries they visited. Such use is also made of Chinese who have resided overseas and know the foreign language, and of others who are returning to the mainland either as visitors or to reside there permanently. These broadcasts, as well as the answers and comments given on the "Listeners Letter Box", a regular feature on the English and Japanese language programs and broadcasts in Mandarin to Southeast Asia, are heavy with propaganda appeals for recognition of Communist China, arguments for the opening or expansion of trade, encouragement of cultural exchanges and tirades against "U.S. imperialism and colonialism."

"Listeners Letter Box" is also among the programs beamed to Latin America. On 4 April 1960, ostensibly in reply to questions concerning Communist China radio broadcasting service from a listener in Columbia, a reply was read in Spanish beamed to Central America, Mexico and the Antilles which claimed that whereas in the Central Broadcasting Station operated 15 years ago in a cave, it was now in a



"real palace", one of the most beautiful buildings in Peking; that it was part of an organization of powerful transmitters and an extensive network of receiving stations; that the central station had dozens of studios, magnetic recording equipment, four large artistic groups and its own orchestra; and that it broadcasts in 26 languages (24 are actually on Radio Peking, while taped programs in 2 Russian languages are broadcast on Soviet transmitters). In this same broadcast Radio Peking told of plans to inaugurate programs in Portuguese; claimed that production of long, medium and short-wave receivers in Communist China exceeded 350,000 per year, and that many letters were received from Latin American listeners.

From the beginning of their broadcasting enterprise in 1945, the central broadcasting station has solicited listener response. An article in the Kuang-po Ai-hao-che in September 1955 claimed that letters received from the domestic audience were at an annual rate of 80,000, and those from the foreign listeners in 48 countries were at the rate of 6,600 a year.

People's China magazine for October 1956 claimed that the Chinese Communist broadcasting organization had made contact, direct or indirect, with opposite numbers in 38 countries, and had joined the International Broadcasting Organization (OIR--international communist front organization). The name of this organization has now been changed

to International Radio and Television Organization (OIRT), and Communist China is a member.

Formal broadcasting agreements have been negotiated between the Chinese Communist Government and all 10 countries of the Sino-Soviet Bloc whereunder there is an exchange of taped and recorded entertainment and "cultural" programs. These agreements provide for the exchange of personnel for training as announcers. Motion pictures for use on Cuban television have been sent from Peking to the Havana bureau of the New China News Agency. Arrangements also have been made with private commercial broadcasting stations in Burma, Indonesia and Japan (the Japanese Commercial Broadcasting Corporation of Tokyo is an example) for the exchange of program material. Such material is not usually blatant propaganda but is more subtle, stressing the cultural and other advancements in China and other aspects of "people's diplomacy".

Mention should also be made of the clandestine services rendered to the Communist cause by the Broadcasting Administration Bureau. Facilities of the Central People's Broadcasting Station in the Western suburbs of Peking are known to have been used beginning in 1952 to broadcast the Radio Free Japan voice programs (with an output of 500 kw) beamed to Japan as the mouthpiece of the Communist Party of Japan (CPJ). These programs were discontinued in late 1955. Radio Free

Japan was staffed by about 80 Japanese, many of them CPJ members, who were among the Japanese nationals stranded in Communist China at the end of the war or who had been brought to Peking through clandestine channels. Most of this staff was repatriated in 1958. It has been reported that the clandestine pro-Communist Free Vietnam and Free Thailand programs were broadcast over BAB facilities.

VI PRESS TRANSMISSIONS

The Red China News Agency had been founded in January 1932 at the capital of the Chinese Soviet Zone in Kiangsi as a component of the Red China Newspaper Agency and probably supplied the news carried on the morse code broadcasts. By September 1937, the news agency was established as a department of the New China Newspaper Agency under the title New China News Agency (NCNA) and by 1939 was made a separate organ of the Party. Also by 1937, the Party had established more than 100 newspapers serving the Communist military forces and the border regions of North and Central China which received Party directives and the New China News Agency file, still in morse code. At that time equipment of the NCNA is said to have consisted of one 100-watt transmitter and two 3-tube receiving sets, all old, rebuilt equipment. To obtain news from the Nationalist-held areas of the China mainland, the KMT Central News Agency broadcasts were monitored. The NCNA also monitored newscasts sourced to the Domei News Agency in Tokyo, the French Havas News Agency, and some broadcasts over the TASS and Transocean circuits.

When the News Administration of the State Council was abolished, the International News Bureau and News Photographs Bureau apparently were placed under the New China News Agency, which, in 1952 was made a special agency under the State Council, while the Broadcasting Bureau

became the Broadcasting Administration Bureau (BAB), another special agency.

An article in the 25 August 1957 issue of the Peking periodical News and Publishing describing the monitoring of foreign newscasts in the 1930's said in part: "Important items received went to the press and the remainder was sent to responsible persons of the Party, the military and the administration, for reference. For news distribution, the Agency (NCNA) had then a 100-watt transmitter for domestic broadcast at 1,500 words a day, containing important foreign and domestic news items for the progressive groups, underground Party organs and United Front organizations in the country. The coverage in the main introduced the progress of construction and work in the frontier zone. . . . With the outbreak of the July 7th incident in 1937. . . . its interception of foreign newscasts broadened to the extent that people of the frontier zone and other anti-Japanese bases were kept well informed of the international and domestic developments. Its newscasts rose from 1,500 words to 4,000 to 5,000 words a day. By 1939 it had five instead of two 3-tube receiving sets and its 100-watt transmitter was replaced with a 500-watt transmitter for domestic broadcasts.

"In 1941, it set up a communication station, linking direct with its sub-bureau in the field headquarters of the Eighth Route Army and strengthening its reporting on the progress of the war. At the time of

the Japanese capitulation (1945), the Agency already was in regular contact with its sub-bureaus and branches (6 or more). The Station was then using a small 15-watt transceiver and a 15-watt hand-operated motor. The Agency began its English broadcast to foreign countries in 1942, twice a day 1 1/2 to 2 hours each. In 1943, it built up a voice broadcast for listeners in the country. The Agency's reporting, dissemination of the Party's measures and politics, transmission of the Central Committee's directives, promotion of the exchange of work experiences and direction of the nation's work and struggle, gave the Agency the role of a national paper....

"At that time (about 1946 or 1947), it broadcast 8,000 to 12,000 words per day covering domestic and foreign news. In 1948, it received from 30 radio stations broadcasts of foreign news, and established in the same year, its first foreign bureau in Prague....

"The New China News Agency has 31 sub-bureaus in various provinces and the capitals of autonomous regions as well as in Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, and Anshan, in the volunteer army, and on the sea fronts. These bureaus send to the head office about 50,000 words a day.... The Agency has 23 foreign bureaus (1957).... (which) send to the head office a wordage of 10,000 per day.... At the receiving end (Peking and Shanghai), the Agency takes down the broadcasts from more than 40 stations of the 30 foreign news agencies, totaling about 300,000 words

(English) and 281 hours per day in radioteletype, hellschreiber and morse code although only morse code was monitored in 1949. The method of foreign transmission, which was only in morse code last year (1956), has been improved to include radioteletype and hellschreiber, raising the efficiency by one to two-fold. The Agency has as large as 50-kilowatt transmitters now; before 1949 it had only one-kilowatt transmitters. Its domestic broadcasts are delivered by the copying (hellschreiber) method at 6,000 words per hour, faster by one-fold than the 3,000 words per hour hellschreiber used in 1956, and more than three-fold the 1,700 words per hour in morse code. Against the 500-watt transmitters which the Agency had before 1949, it now has 10-kilowatt transmitters for domestic broadcast."

#### A-DOMESTIC PRESS SERVICES

The article in News and Publishing goes on to describe the five categories of newscasts which are summarized as follows:

|   | <u>Words transmitted<br/>per day in 1957</u>                      | <u>Method of<br/>Transmission</u>           |
|---|---|---|
| 1. <u>Domestic</u>                            |   |   |
| Central newspaper and radio stations          | 62,000 (of which<br>32,000 were domestic,<br>30,000 foreign news) | hellschreiber                               |
| Regional, Provincial and municipal newspapers | 35,000  | hellschreiber                               |
| Small City Newspapers                         | 6,000   | hellschreiber and<br>voicecasts (dictation) |
| Rural Newspapers                              | 3,500   | hellschreiber                               |

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2. Foreign

|                  |                 |  |
|------------------|-----------------|--|
| English*         | 8,000 to 12,000 | Via 9 separate channels by radio-teletype, morse code and hellschreiber* |
| Russian for TASS | 8,000 to 10,000 | Twinplex radio-teletype  |

\*Radio teletype to London, hellschreiber to Prague, Hong Kong, Tokyo, Karachi, and morse code to Southern Europe, Cairo, Pyongyang, Hanoi and Yalta.

There are three principal domestic newscast services, consisting principally of the NCNA file and items from the party-controlled Peking press. A news dictation service is broadcast in a volume of approximately 36 hours a week, one program in the morning for county level newspapers and radio stations, and another program in the afternoon for the county level press. Another service, amounting to 84 1/2 hours a week, is transmitted in Chinese hellschreiber (facsimile principle which is received in characters on tape) to the domestic press. This service is also beamed on one transmitter to Hong Kong and can be received well in Vietnam. A third service in Chinese numerical code beamed to the provincial level press, amounting to approximately 49 hours a week, and includes selected items from the Chinese hellschreiber service. This provided a total of 169 1/2 hours a week of news in early 1960 intended specifically for use in the press and by radio stations. No statistics are available on the present total wordage broadcast on these newscasts.

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News broadcast in voice over the domestic and international channels originates from several sources. Some of the material is in the form of Party and government directives originating from Peking. Most of this news is gathered by the NCNA bureaus throughout China and channeled through the BAB editorial committee in Peking. Editorials broadcast are selected from the Party's official newspaper in Peking, Jen-min Jih Pao (People's Daily), in addition to the other news items, editorials and propaganda from such papers as the Liberation Daily, China Youth Daily, the Daily Worker and the Kwangming Daily.

News from outside China comprises that obtained from NCNA offices and correspondents abroad, and that acquired through monitoring of newscasts originating in other countries, principally from TASS, Reuters, Agence France Presse, and news broadcasts from American and Japanese stations. This monitoring is done at Peking and Shanghai, and the items to be given domestic distribution by broadcast and newscast for use by the domestic press are carefully selected, edited and reshaped to conform with Chinese Communist policy and the propaganda line, or to denigrate the nations of the free world, particularly the United States. Official Chinese Communist reactions to and comments on such foreign news events or policy statements are compiled by the editorial committee on the NCNA under supervision of the Foreign Ministry and the Communist Party, and often broadcast within hours of the time the news is received in Peking.

Beginning 20 August 1955 the NCNA main file was transmitted over hellschreiber (Chinese numeral code) in addition to morse in Chinese numeral code. All items were first transmitted over hellschreiber and repeated in morse. After 1 January 1956 the NCNA main file was transmitted only in hellschreiber in Chinese numeral code. Selected items from this file were given on a new service in morse in Chinese numeral code.

NCNA conducted test transmissions in Chinese script facsimile beginning 1 August 1956. Gradual changover from hellschreiber transmission (Chinese numeral code) to facsimile transmission (Chinese script) began on 22 August 1956. By 3 September 1956, all hellschreiber transmissions (Chinese numeral code) had been changed over to facsimile transmissions (Chinese script--handwritten, simplified Chinese characters transmitted at approximately 90 characters per minute).

NCNA transmitted with directional antennae beginning 27 March 1957. By early December 1957, directional antennae were used extensively in transmitting the NCNA main file over facsimile (Chinese script). NCNA tested at 104 characters per minute on 18 and 19 November 1958 as compared with the old speed of approximately 90 characters per minute.

Tests were conducted by NCNA with a "new type of characters" on 9 and 10 March 1960. Characters used in test transmissions were smaller than the characters used in regular transmissions. The new characters appeared to be mechanically printed whereas the characters previously used were handwritten. Use of the new small characters, based on the

same number of program hours, would increase the volume of wordage by up to 50%.

B-INTERNATIONAL PRESS SERVICES

In addition there are a number of facilities used by the New China News Agency for press transmissions from Peking to foreign countries.

A tabulation of these international press transmissions as of

January 1960 follows:

| <u>Language</u> | <u>Target Area</u>              | <u>Type of Transmission</u> | <u>Hours of Transmission</u>     |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| English         | SE Europe/No. Africa            | morse                       | 16 1/2 hours daily               |
| English         | Burma, Rangoon                  | morse                       | 11 1/2 hours daily               |
| English         | Indonesia, Djakarta             | morse                       | 13 1/2 hours daily               |
| English         | Cairo (Middle East News Agency) | morse                       | 2 hours daily                    |
| English         | Asia                            | hellschreiber (facsimile)   | 17 hours daily                   |
| English         | Europe                          | hellschreiber (facsimile)   | 15 hours daily                   |
| English         | Europe                          | radio teletype              | 18 hours daily                   |
| English         | Europe & Asia                   | radio teletype              | 18 hours daily                   |
| English         | Syria, Damascus                 | radio teletype              | 4 hours daily                    |
| English         | Iraq, Baghdad                   | radio teletype              | 8 1/4 hours daily                |
| English         | Prague                          | radio teletype              | 19 hours daily                   |
| French          | SE Asia                         | hellschreiber               | 2 hours daily                    |
| Spanish         | South America                   | morse                       | 5 hours daily<br>(6 days a week) |

|          |   |                           |                            |
|----------|---|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Spanish  | Central America   | morse                     | 8 hours<br>(6 days a week) |
| Russian  | Mowcow (TASS)   | twinplex 2-way<br>circuit | 20 hours daily             |
| Mandarin | This is voice dictation of the China Press<br>Agency over the China News Broadcasting<br>Station, Peking, intended for the Chinese<br>language press in Hong Kong and Southeast<br>Asia; varies in length and uses music as<br>fill-in. |                           | 8 1/2 hours daily          |

This was a total in January 1960 of 177 3/4 hours of non-voice transmissions per day over international circuits on 6 days a week; 164 3/4 hours on the seventh day; plus 8 1/2 hours daily of voice dictation, for a total of 1284 hours per week of press transmissions to foreign countries.

Some brief comments should be made concerning incoming foreign news other than that obtained from the monitoring of the newscast schedules of some of the foreign press services and the voice news broadcasts of the principal radio stations of the world. Between Moscow and Peking there is a twinplex teletype system with two channels. One side is used to transmit the TASS service to Moscow, and the other to send the NCNA news file to Peking. A large volume of traffic passes over this circuit, which operates 20 hours daily. Details are not available as to how the NCNA bureaus and correspondents in Europe, particularly those in the Communist

bloc areas, transmit their file to Peking, but some of it goes via Moscow and this twinplex circuit. Special arrangements may exist for the use of circuits for the capitals of these bloc countries in exchange for equal time on Peking commercial facilities for transmitting news from Communist China by correspondents of these countries stationed in Peking. Point-to-point facilities in Peking and all of these bloc capitals handle by radio telegraph circuits much of the news and many of the service messages passing to and from Peking. NCNA leases time on commercial transmitters in various non-Communist countries in varying degrees. In Indonesia, for example, NCNA leases whole transmission periods and transmits a relatively large amount of news to Peking. This same procedure is followed in some other countries to a lesser degree. In some countries the volume is small and is filed to Peking through the regular commercial press facilities used by other news services and publications.

Detailed data are not available as to the nature of the agreements signed between NCNA and the several non-Communist press services, (Reuters, Agence France Presse, and ANTARA of Indonesia) through which there is an exchange of their press files, but since there is no charge for or copyright on the NCNA material, it is presumed that at least a part of the international news files of these other services are also available to the NCNA without charge. In view of the fact that all foreign news incoming

to Communist China passes through Peking and is there screened and edited by the NCNA before it is distributed for publication and broadcast, the Chinese Communists are able to exercise censorship by omission, and to delay, slant or twist this news in such a fashion as they may desire. Similarly, because all news exiting from China is either contained in the NCNA file or must be filed by foreign correspondents (bloc or non-bloc) to their home offices through government controlled facilities in Peking, it is possible to exercise complete control over news from the China mainland which reaches the outside world. While dispatches filed by foreign correspondents (including those from the Communist bloc) are not known to be subjected to formal, overt censorship, the activities and dispatches of all the foreign press (whether stationed in Peking or only transiting China) are closely monitored and controlled by the Information (Intelligence) Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which can in effect impose a form of censorship by restricting a correspondent's movements, contacts and access to news, making his presence in China unproductive, if not untenable.

VII ORGANIZATION OF THE BROADCASTING ADMINISTRATION

BUREAU

While under the close political and ideological control of the Central Committee's Propaganda Department, the Broadcasting Administration Bureau is administratively under the Staff Office for Culture and Education of the State Council. All the broadcasting as well as the organization for development of techniques and maintenance facilities, are under the BAB, the organization of which is described on the attached chart.

As a wholly-owned organ of the State, the BAB and its activities as well as the Central People's Broadcasting Station are financed out of the State budget, as is the New China News Agency. The regional, provincial and other voice broadcasting stations, as well as the relay stations and wire broadcasting system are probably funded out of the budgets of the administrative areas they serve. All employees of the BAB and the broadcasting stations are government employees. No advertising is carried other than for other organs of the state and local government, thus there is no revenue from the operations of the broadcasting system. Funds to cover the cost of operations are undoubtedly included within the culture and education portions of the Central and local government budgets.

It has been reported that as of the end of 1957 approximately 3,000 persons were employed in the Broadcasting Administration Bureau and the Central People's Broadcasting organization, with about 1,200 employed in

regional and local stations throughout the country. According to this report, the BAB did not at that time employ any Soviet or other foreign technicians.

Chinese Communist Party Committees are to be found within the BAB, the Central People's Broadcasting Station, and all the regional, provincial and other stations. These committees provide the party control and furnish ideological guidance. There are also editorial committees in the various divisions of the BAB and in the stations originating programs, most of the members of which are undoubtedly assigned there by the Propaganda Departments of the Central and lower level Party Committees. In addition, the Party Committee and editorial committee of the NCNA and China Press Agency control the contents of the press files made available for newscasts carried on these broadcasting facilities.

The attached chart shows the organizational structure of the Broadcasting Administration Bureau and the key personnel who have been identified. This chart is based on data from various reports and publications. A considerable part of the information is dated in early 1958. In order to make the chart more meaningful, it would be well to briefly describe the functions and operations of the various component parts of the BAB. So far as is known, the present organization of the BAB is substantially the same as that approved by the State Council in April 1958.



Guidance and political control of the BAB stems from the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee. Administrative control is under the State Council. The Staff Office for Culture and Education of the State Council is the means of channeling direction to the BAB from the State Council. LU Ting-i, Director of the Propaganda Department of the Party, is one of 16 Vice Premiers of the State Council. HSU Mai-chin, one of the five Deputy Directors of the Staff Office, is a propaganda specialist who has concentrated on the broadcasting phase of his specialty, was a Deputy Director of the BAB from 1949 to about 1957, and is probably still the responsible person in the Staff Office for broadcasting activities.

Director of the BAB is MEI I, a veteran CCP member with long experience in the propaganda and broadcasting field, and believed by some to head a broadcasting section of the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee, although WEN Chi-tse, former Deputy of BAB, may hold this position. MEI is also a member of the Board of Directors of the New China News Agency. Deputy Directors of the BAB are CHIN Chao, CHOU Hsin, KU Wen-hua, LI Wu, TSO Mo-yeh, TUNG Lin, and WEN Chi-tse. Each has an area of specialty in the broadcasting field. It may be safely said that all important posts in the BAB are held by CCP members.

The 11-member Party Committee of the BAB wields the real power in the Bureau and the secretary of this committee (LI P'ing held the post in 1958 and was also a member of the Central Editorial Committee)

maintains direct contact with the Party leaders in the State Council and Propaganda Department of the CCP on matters involving policy. In addition, there are Party branches in the divisions and departments.

The Central Editorial Committee is basically responsible for the content of material to be broadcast on the domestic and international services, particularly that of a political nature. There is probably considerable interlocking membership on this committee and the Party Committee. Its principal concern is with the material to be broadcast over the international circuits. All scripts of importance are referred to higher party organs and to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for review in advance of broadcasting.

CHOU Hsin-wu is reported to be Deputy Director of the BAB in charge of the Administration Bureau, or Secretariat, which is believed to handle the day-to-day administrative work such as personnel and finance.

LI Wu is reported to be the Deputy Director of the Technical Staff of the BAB under which falls the Basic Construction Bureau, responsible for building and enlarging stations and studios, and the Radio Wave Control Bureau. A Research Office (or Institute) for Radio Television appears also to be under the Technical Staff. Radio Peking on 19 January 1960 said: "A Radio Broadcast Research Institute has been established to guide the study of radio broadcast and television techniques. Equipment for

China's first television station, the Peking station, was designed and manufactured by this institute in concert with other departments."

To little is known of this institute and its personnel to discuss it in any detail, but it was undoubtedly created to conduct technical and scientific research in the fields of radio and television. Director of the institute was reported in April 1959 to be LIU Yung-yeh who in that month represented the BAB at the Asian regional meeting of the International Broadcasting Organization in North Korea. Whether this institute is an independent body or under the Academy of Sciences is not clear. In May 1959 announcement was made of the formation of an Institute of Radio Engineering and Electronics in Peking under the auspices of the Academy, headed by KU Te-huan with MA Ta-yu as deputy director. Both of these men had been previously identified (1957) as being with the Academy of Science's Institute of Electronics, which had a number of department's including ones for ultrasonics and microwave study and development.

Radio Peking on 19 January 1960 stated "The state has also set up a modern college, the Peking Broadcasting College, for the training of technical cadres to handle radio broadcasts, television editing, reporting, and related jobs." This college is most likely a part of the general training program under the Administration Bureau. Whether this is a part of or related to the School of Journalism at Peking University is not known. The School of Journalism was reported in early 1958 to have 350 students enrolled being trained for jobs with newspapers, news agencies and radio stations.

A-DOMESTIC BROADCASTING DIVISION

The Domestic Broadcasting Division, is headed by LIU Tsu-yun (or LIU Tsu-lun) who is probably a member of the Central Editorial Committee. His deputy is CHIN Chao. This Division also has its own Editorial Committee of which CHIN Chao is concurrently the head, to insure compliance with the propaganda policies of the Party's Central Committee. Members of this Editorial Committee include the director of the BAB, some of the deputy directors, and the heads of the departments under this division. There are seven departments under the Domestic Broadcasting Division as follows:

News and Commentaries Department: Composed entirely of Party and Youth League members, this department prepares and edits manuscripts of commentaries and news items to be used in propaganda voice broadcasts in support of the Party line. It probably also selects and processes the news items from the NCNA file, incoming foreign news, and editorials from the Party press and other newspapers which are to be transmitted on the newscasts to the press throughout the China mainland. This department has under it sections called Military Affairs, Industry, Agriculture, Current Affairs, and Political.

Regional Broadcasting Department: Maintains contact with the broadcasting stations at regional, provincial and lower levels in matters involving program content, personnel assignment, technical data, and

programs originated locally. This department deals with the local Party organizations having jurisdiction over the local stations on matters involving policy.

Peking (or Capital) Broadcasting Department: The Peking Central People's Broadcasting Station is considered a local station in the network under the BAB, but, being located in the capital city, it is administered and directed by the Domestic Broadcasting Division of the BAB to ensure coordination of policy and for reasons of economy. Radio Peking on 15 June 1960 named WENG Szu-ying as "chief of the broadcasting unit of the Central People's Broadcasting Station."

Science and Culture Department: Its function is to develop and supervise programs and manuscripts dealing with scientific, technological and cultural subjects.

Minority Nationalities Department: Directs the preparation of programs and the operations of those facilities used to carry propaganda and news to the ethnic minorities who are widely dispersed throughout Communist China.

Children's Broadcasting Department: Supervises and prepares programs intended for children up to middle school level.

Taiwan Broadcasting Department: Although this department is administratively under the Domestic Broadcasting Division because the Chinese

Communists hold to the concept that Taiwan is a part of one China but "not yet liberated", its programs and news broadcasts are under the control of the Foreign Broadcasting Division and are subject to review before broadcasting by Foreign Ministry specialists on Taiwan. This department also receives close policy guidance from the United Front and Propaganda Departments of the CCP Central Committee. It may also be the department in which the Fukien Front (Quemoy) broadcasts and newscasts are prepared and controlled.

Television Department: In view of the limited scope of the television network, this was set up as a department of the Domestic Broadcasting Division, but it is to be anticipated that as the network grows in size, it will be converted into a separate division under the Broadcasting Administration Bureau.

One of the features of the television programs is a so-called "television university" inaugurated by the Peking station in February or March 1960, and by the Shanghai station on 6 April 1960. Lectures are given in connection with courses in mathematics, physics and chemistry. An NCNA newscast of 7 April 1960 stated that more than 8,500 workers, peasants, government functionaries, and army officers gathered to listen to the first Shanghai program.

According to a Radio Peking broadcast on 3 May 1960:

"A radio and television university with 8,000 students has now been established in Shenyang, covering political theory, Chinese, Russian, and agriculture in its broadcasting section and mathematics and physics in its television section. A similar university with 11,000 students has also been set up in Harbin, the big Northeast China industrial center. Its broadcasting section, which includes the study of Chinese and foreign languages, is mainly for the training of teachers. The radio university of the Yenpien Korean Autonomous Chou in Northeast China is divided into departments for the convenience of the members of the people's communes. It has courses in political theory, mathematics, physics, chemistry, and Chinese and specialized courses in agriculture, animal husbandry, and mechanics."

In addition, the above departments or the division as a whole, most likely have functional sections for general affairs, announcing, editing, translation, typing and printing of manuscripts, library, music and drama, recording, and others. News used on voice broadcasts is received from the New China News Agency and as a result of monitoring the news of foreign press agencies and radio stations. When the NCNA news file is received by the BAB, it is in galley proofs or in hellschreiber on tapes. Announcements and directives received from Central Party Headquarters or from central government organs, particularly the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, are priority items which must be given special attention. The

BAB is also reported to have its own small staff or reporters. After editing and preparation of the news file in rough draft, it is checked by the section or department head (and if necessary referred by him to higher authority), then translated in the required language or dialect, typed in finished form, and distributed to the appropriate section for broadcasting. Commentaries are sometimes simply editorials picked up from the People's Daily, or other official CCP publications. There is also a small group in the News and Commentaries Department which prepares commentaries or solicits them from appropriate Party or government organs.

The BAB suffered to some degree in the early days due to a shortage of technical personnel, and up to 1958 from a lack of qualified writers. Because both the BAB and NCNA are state-controlled organs, the writing talents of their personnel are interchangeable. A similar situation prevails so far as professional musical and dramatic talent is concerned.

There was a report in 1957 that the name of the Domestic Broadcasting Division would be changed to Central Broadcast General Bureau, but such action has not been confirmed.

#### B-FOREIGN BROADCASTING DIVISION

Chief of this division is WEN Chi-tse, one of the deputy directors of the BAB, with which he has been associated from at least 1952. WEN has been active since then in negotiating broadcasting agreements with



other members of the Sino-Soviet Bloc and is one of Communist China's most active participants in two of the international communist front organizations, the International Organization of Journalists and the International Broadcasting Organization, headquartered in Prague, of which he has been a vice chairman since 1955. He may also head the Broadcasting Section of the CCP Propaganda Department, and is believed to be director of the International Liaison Division.

The Editorial Committee or Board under the Foreign Broadcasting Division, composed largely of the heads of the departments under the division, works in close harmony with the Party's Foreign Section and the government Foreign Ministry on matters of radio broadcasting policy and draws upon the talents of the area experts in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Senior members of this committee, according to one report, held semi-monthly meetings with representatives of the Foreign Ministry, the CCP Central Committee's International Liaison Department (Foreign Section), the New China News Agency, People's Daily, and the "Political Affairs Study Group" (this is probably the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs--PIFA). Sessions concerning English language programs were said to be headed by HUANG Hua of the Foreign Ministry and director of the Research Department of the PIFA. Programs directed to the Japanese audience were reportedly under the guidance of LIAO Ch'eng-chih.

The Editorial Board of this division, believed to be headed by TSOU Shao-ch'ing, prepares the manuscripts for material to be used in foreign broadcasts. Source material comes from the Foreign Ministry, the New China News Agency, the People's Daily, other press agencies, and official releases of the Party and government. While this department reviews the news to be used on voice broadcasts, its principal task is to prepare programs of a political nature expounding the official Party line. The organization of the Editorial Board is as follows:

Secretariat Section: Handles personnel and administrative matters, including those involving foreigners working for the division as area and language specialists.

Data Section: Keeps a library which includes information for use as reference material in preparing programs such as books, magazines and newspapers from foreign countries.

Script and Correspondence Section: Prepares finished copies of manuscripts for use in broadcasting.

Domestic Section: Selects and rewrites domestic news items to suit Chinese Communist goals as they apply to specific nations or areas to which they are to be broadcast. This section has a small staff of reporters. It also writes introductions and announcements for use on entertainment programs for foreign broadcast.

News and Commentary Section: Prepares commentaries on international news, analyses of international situations and political essays explaining and defining Communist China's foreign policy and reactions to foreign policy moves by other nations. The importance of the work of this section necessitates closest coordination with the Politburo through the BAB Party Committee, and with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The staff of this section is composed of highly trained Party theorists and propagandists. English is reported to be the basic language, in addition to Chinese, used in preparing the commentaries and analyses.

#### 1-FIRST BROADCASTING DEPARTMENT

This department of the Foreign Broadcasting Division is headed by TSO Mo-yeh, who is concurrently a deputy director of the BAB and probably a member of the BAB Party Committee. TSO reportedly was transferred to this post from the New China News Agency in 1955, is said to be an influential theorist and specialist on international affairs, and to have prepared studies on international problems, particularly concerning Chinese Communist policy vis-a-vis the United States.

This department has five sections and four sub-sections. The sections are broken down according to language: English, Arabic, French, and Persian. The English section, the largest and most active, prepares programs targeted at the U. S. , Britain, Canada and other English-speaking

areas, including areas where U. S. troops are stationed. The importance of the English section is seen from the fact that the director and two of his deputies, CHANG Hua and LI Te-pai, devote their efforts principally toward the U. S. CHANG concentrates on attacking U. S. policies and actions. LI, a former resident and citizen of the U. S. , may be a Caucasian, is reported to have taken the Chinese name when he joined the Communists in Yen-an in 1943, worked for the New China News Agency and as a broadcaster, reportedly was in the USSR from 1951 to 1957, and his specialty is said to be in editing manuscripts in English to insure ideomatic accuracy. Another deputy head of this department is LI Yeh-shan, who is reported to have returned from the USSR in 1957.

There are four sub-sections, for editing, announcing, compilation of data and the filing of letters received from listeners. In addition to Chinese repatriates who were born or lived for a time in the U. S. and England, this department also employs non-Chinese as editors, writers and announcers. One of these is the Eurasian wife of an English expatriate, who is one of the English newscasters for Radio Peking. This expatriate is an advisor to the English language department for the NCNA, and has been in Peking for over 10 years as correspondent for a Communist publication. The head of the BAB Arabic Section is a former member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Jordan who was hired while in

exile in Syria in 1957 or 1958. Irene Hoa has been reported to be head of the French Section. One announcer for the French broadcasts was recruited by the Communist Party of a Western European country for a two year tour of duty with Radio Peking. Similar use is made of foreign nationals in preparing scripts for programs and acting as announcers.

It is of interest to note that two Sudanese, one of them an employee of the Arabic Section of the Foreign Broadcasting Division of the BAB, accompanied the Chinese Communist delegation to the Second Afro-Asian Peoples' Conference in Conkary in April 1960 but efforts to have them recognized as official Sudanese delegates to the conference were unsuccessful.

Chief of the Editing Sub-section is LIN Ta-kuang, and WEI Lin heads the Announcers Sub-section.

## 2-SECOND BROADCASTING DEPARTMENT

This department, of which CHANG Chi-ming is the head, prepares and transmits the programs and news directed toward Asian targets. It has five sections and four sub-sections, which are the same as the sub-sections described under the First Broadcasting Department, above. The sections are: Japan, Korea, Indonesia, Burma-Thailand, Laos-Cambodia, and Vietnam. These sections are staffed by Chinese repatriates from these areas and some nationals of these countries residing in Peking. Most of

the material used on broadcasts to these areas originate in the Central Editorial Department, although some programs are prepared by the department's own staff. Daily policy meetings and briefings are held at which the heads of the sections and sub-sections meet with the members of the Editorial Committee of the Foreign Broadcasting Division and receive the party and government instructions as to the official line based on current developments. Particularly close attention is given to the operations and activities of this department by the Party's Propaganda Department, the Foreign Ministry and the Commission of Overseas Chinese Affairs. Leading Party members who are specialists in each of the areas act as advisors.

The Korean Section directs its attention to South Korea, and many of the news items and propaganda statements are picked up and used by the North Korean station in Pyongyang, in addition to the NCNA newscasts.

The Japanese Section, of which FANG Hsuan was the head, also handled the programs which were broadcast over the Radio Free Japan facilities in China from 1952 to 1955. This section is the most important of the five sections and has the largest staff. There are five sub-sections of the Japanese Section as follows: Editing, News Translation, Information Editing and Translation, Announcers, and Letters/Correspondence. Nationals of the several country sections employed at Radio Peking were

reported to be mostly members of their respective Communist parties. In the Japanese Section these were mostly persons who were stranded in China at the end of World War II. Those used as announcers on the former Radio Free Japan could not be used for the Radio Peking Japanese broadcasts, otherwise they would reveal the fact that Radio Free Japan operated from Peking. These persons are reported to have been among the Japanese repatriated in 1957-58 and they were replaced by other JCP members who departed Japan for Peking via clandestine channels.

The Vietnamese Section, headed by YEH Chi-tung was divided into two parts, one for South Vietnam, and one for North Vietnam. Programs in Malayan are also believed to be handled in the Second Broadcasting Department as well as broadcasts in the several Chinese dialects intended for the large audience of Chinese residing overseas in these areas (estimated at over 13,000,000).

### 3-THIRD BROADCASTING DEPARTMENT

The principal section of this department is the USSR Section. All work in this section is said to be done in Russian and its personnel are reportedly to be mostly foreigners. There may also be a section which prepares programs to be presented in other Sino-Soviet Bloc countries under the cultural exchange agreements. Russian is not one of the major foreign languages used in Peking's foreign broadcasts, nor are

programs broadcast in other languages of the Bloc on a regular basis. The major function of the USSR Section is believed to be the preparation of taped programs in Russian languages, which are sent to the USSR and broadcast over Soviet transmitters. These taped programs are called "Govorit Peking".

Also under this department are sections which prepare and broadcast programs in Spanish, Turkish, Indian, Portuguese, German, and possibly Pakistani and Italian. YANG Lin-chang has been reported to be head of the Spanish Section. Increasing emphasis has been placed by Radio Peking since 1957 in developing the Spanish programs to Central and South America, and the Portuguese programs beamed to Brazil and the Portuguese colonial areas in Africa. It has been reported that several members of the Brazilian Communist Party were employed by the BAB in Peking, preparing the programs in Portuguese which began in April 1960.

#### 4-OVERSEAS CHINESE BROADCASTING DEPARTMENT

This department directs its efforts toward voice broadcasts in the Chinese dialects (Mandarin, Cantonese, Amoy, Hakka and Ch'achou). While intended to reach all Chinese residing overseas in Europe, the Near East and the Western Hemisphere, its programs and news broadcasts are targeted largely against the vast numbers throughout Southeast Asia, Japan, Korea, Hong Kong and the Philippines. The CCP United Front



Department, the Commission of Overseas Chinese Affairs, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the CCP Propaganda Department are all involved in policy matters with regard to the activities of this department.

As heretofore mentioned, the programs directed to Taiwan are administratively under the Domestic Broadcasting Division, but the policy and preparation of these broadcasts are under the supervision of the Central Editorial Committee of the BAB. Whether there is a separate Taiwan Broadcasting Department (also preparing the Fukien Front programs) or this is a task of the military or of one of the other departments under the Foreign Broadcasting Division, is not determined.

#### C-INTERNATIONAL LIAISON DEPARTMENT

This department works in close harmony with the CCP Central Committee's International Liaison Department (Foreign Section) and with the Foreign Ministry. Apparently its primary mission is to arrange agreements for the exchange of program materials, tapes and manuscripts, with government and privately owned radio stations of other countries, principally those of the Sino-Soviet Bloc, but also including others such as those in Japan and Indonesia. Although the personnel of this department are not known, it is interesting to note that HSIUNG Fu, Secretary General of the CCP Propaganda Department, has been identified in various broadcasts in a manner which would indicate that he is also engaged in the

work of the CCP International Liaison Department. This may mean that he directs the activities of this department under the BAB.

Also under the BAB is a department, which, for want of a known title, will be called the Special Programs Department. This unit is probably directly under the Central Editorial Department, subject to Foreign Ministry supervision. In 1958, it began broadcasting daily programs intended for reception by Chinese Communist embassies and official installations abroad. Composed of special news and commentaries on Chinese Communist reaction to international affairs and situations, this material may form the nucleus of the bulletins published by some embassies for distribution to selected government offices, publications, Overseas Chinese and others in the nations where Communist China has diplomatic installations.

It is probable that the International Liaison (Foreign) Department of the CCP Central Committee supervises the participation of representatives of the Chinese Communist broadcasting enterprise in the International Broadcasting and Television Organization (OIRT), international Communist front, with headquarters in Prague, Czechoslovakia. WEN Chitse, director of the BAB Foreign Broadcasting Division, has been a vice president of the OIR since 1955, and there is believed to be at least one representative of Communist China on the OIR permanent secretariat in Prague. It is also believed that some Chinese from BAB are assigned as

announcers on Chinese programs broadcast over Radio Moscow.

D-FOREIGN RADIO MONITORING DIVISION

This facility under the BAB, staffed by Party and Young Communist League members, monitors radio broadcasts on a world-wide basis. As early as 1937 the Chinese Communists were monitoring news broadcasts by the Chinese Nationalist Central News Agency, Domei News Agency of Tokyo, the French Havas News Agency, and some over the TASS and Trans-ocean circuits. Only limited information is available concerning this service, but in addition to monitoring these news broadcasts, they may be tape-recorded, and translated and transcribed where necessary. The editing staff of this division uses this monitored news in preparing bulletins covering the international news, issued every two hours. These news briefs are printed in a limited quantity, classified "confidential", and distributed to a select group of Party and government leaders, particularly in the Central Party headquarters, the Foreign Ministry and New China News Agency. The head of this monitoring facility is a former NCNA executive.

Some visitors to Peking have expressed surprise at the amount of current information on world events that is at the fingertips of Chinese Communist Party and government leaders, and Peking Radio frequently reacts to happenings and foreign political actions within a few hours of their

occurrence. It is probable that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and possibly the People's Institute of Foreign Affairs (PIFA), an adjunct of the Foreign Ministry, prepare daily political analyses which are given limited circulation among the Chinese Communist top echelon. A former top official of one of the satellite political parties in Communist China stated that the PIFA, headed by CH'IAO Kuan-hua, assistant to the Foreign Minister, translated foreign publications and prepared a daily international affairs digest which was circulated only to high officials in the party and government concerned with foreign affairs and foreign policy. The New China News Agency issued two daily restricted publications for circulation to department heads and above. One of these, Reference Data was a large volume containing news dispatches from news services such as AP, UP, Reuters, Agence France Presse, and others. For those who did not have time to read this voluminous publication, NCNA also put out Reference News, which covers only the high points of the day's news. Both of these publications carried only straight news, as much as two days old, and without any comment. Recipients had to sign for copies they received and were not permitted to pass them to unauthorized persons.

Walter A. Cole, editor of Reuters, who spent 12 days in Communist China in January 1958, was probably referring to a combination of these four types of summaries and analyses when he wrote as follows in an article in the N. Y. Times 28 February 1958:

"Superficially, it might seem that the Chinese Communist leaders must be in a vacuum regarding the day-to-day occurrences in the outside world. These occurrences have little or no place in the Chinese press or on the radio. But by means of intelligently compiled news digests, based in the main on the monitoring of all available radio and news sources, and by scrutinizing the world's daily and periodical press, they are among the best informed individuals on current affairs that I have met. The world outside, as seen through these digests, cannot appear other than topsy-turvy when compared with the accounts in the Chinese press of the always-correct and 'unified' Communist bloc."

It must also be presumed that press dispatches filed from Peking by correspondents for Reuters, Agence France Presse, the Toronto Globe & Mail, ANTARA of Indonesia, and those representing the Yugoslav press service, which are transmitted via commercial radio facilities, are copied and made available to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs so that this Ministry may monitor the dispatches as to content, can obtain the reaction of foreigners to condition and occurrences in Communist China, and can determine any reaction or reply that might be called for under particular circumstances.

E-JAMMING OF FOREIGN BROADCASTS

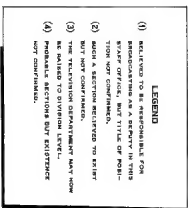
Little is known of the Chinese Communist facilities for or capabilities in jamming of foreign broadcasts beamed to the China mainland. It is known that they are equipped to and do interfere with the broadcasts of Voice of America and those from Japan and Taiwan. One Western visitor, who was on the China mainland in early 1960, reported that in listening to foreign broadcasts he noted that the BBC and VOA English language broadcasts apparently were not affected by jamming, but did note that programs in Chinese emanating from three foreign stations were jammed. The responsibility for the technical aspects of this operation probably fall under the Radio Wave Control Bureau of the BAB Technical Staff.

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